

AF

PATENT

Attorney Docket No. 203991
Client Reference No. 136651.01



**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Application of:

Jeff Zimmiewicz

Art Unit: 2122

Application No. 09/557,143

Examiner: Mary J. Steelman

Filed: April 25, 2000

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD OF PROVIDING
REPLACEABLE AND EXTENSIBLE USER
INTERFACE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF
A SUITE OF APPLICATIONS

**TRANSMITTAL OF
APPELLANT'S APPEAL BRIEF**

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In accordance with 37 CFR 41.37, appellant hereby submits Appellant's Brief on Appeal.

The items checked below are appropriate:

1. Status of Appellant

This application is on behalf of ☒ other than a small entity or ☐ a small entity.

2. Fee for Filing Brief on Appeal

Pursuant to 37 CFR 41.20(2), the fee for filing the Brief on Appeal is for: ☒ other than a small entity or ☐ a small entity.

Brief Fee Due \$500.00

3. Oral Hearing

☐ Appellants request an oral hearing in accordance with 37 CFR 41.47.

A separate paper requesting oral hearing is attached.

4. Extension of Time

- ☐ Appellants petition for a one-month extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136, the fee for which is \$ 0.00.
- ☒ Appellant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that appellant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Extension fee due with this request: \$

5. Total Fee Due

The total fee due is:

Brief on Appeal Fee	\$500.00
Request for Oral Hearing	\$ 0.00
Extension Fee (if any)	\$ 0.00

Total Fee Due: \$500.00

6. Fee Payment

- ☒ Charge Account No. 12-1216 the sum of \$500.00. A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

7. Fee Deficiency.

- ☒ If any additional fee is required in connection with this communication, charge Account No. 12-1216. A duplicate copy of this transmittal is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

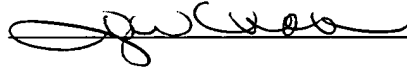
Jeffery J. Makeever, Reg. No. 37390
LEYDIG, VOIT & MAYER, LTD.
6815 Weaver Road, Suite 300
Rockford, Illinois 61114-8018
(815) 963-7661 (telephone)
(815) 963-7664 (facsimile)

Date: January 24, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL AND APPEAL BRIEF (along with any documents referred to as attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Date: 1-24-05

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PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 203991
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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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In re Application of:
Jeff Zimniewicz

Art Unit: 2122

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For: SYSTEM AND METHOD OF
PROVIDING REPLACEABLE AND
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APPLICATIONS

APPELLANT'S APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In support of the appeal from the final rejection dated June 24, 2004,
Appellant now submits his Brief.

I. Real Party In Interest

The patent application that is the subject of this appeal is assigned to Microsoft Corporation.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no appeals or interferences that are related to this appeal.

III. Status of Claims

Claims 1- 15 are currently pending in this application, stand finally rejected, and are on appeal herein.

IV. Status of Amendments

The Response to Office Action filed under 37 CFR 1.116 on September 24, 2004, has been entered by the Examiner as indicated in the Advisor Action dated November 10, 2004.

V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Independent claim 1 is directed to a method of modifying the display order of user interface (UI) screens for a suite installation and setup application. *Application, pg. 3, ln. 20-24; pg. 19, ln 8-11.* This method requires the step of providing a text based setup data file that includes at least one section containing a display order textual listing of the UI screens. *Application, pg. 4, ln. 4-6, ln.19-22; pg. 19, ln. 8-11.* The method also requires the steps of providing a text editor and editing the display order textual listing of the UI screens in the setup data file using the text editor. *Id.; pg. 33, ln. 16-21.*

Independent Claim 9 is in Beauregard form and claims a computer-readable medium (*FIG. 1, items 29, 31, 60*) having stored thereon computer-executable components. These components include a plurality of components that are bundled in a suite (*Application, pg. 10, ln. 11-13; pg. 11, ln. 13 – pg. 12, ln. 2*) and a text based setup database file (*Application, pg. 4, ln. 19-20*). This setup database file includes a textual listing of the display order. *Id.; pg. 19, ln. 8-11.* This display order identifies specific user interface (UI) screens to be displayed during installation of the components. *Id.; pg. 28, ln. 7 – pg. 29, ln. 11.*

Independent claim 12 is also in Beauregard form and claims a computer-readable medium (*FIG. 1, items 29, 31, 60*) having stored thereon computer-executable instructions to perform certain steps. These steps include acquiring a textual listing of user interface screens for each of a plurality of applications in a suite that are to be installed, acquiring the user interface screens identified by the textual listing, and displaying the user interface screens identified by the

textual listing for each of the applications in the suite that are to be installed. *Application*, pg. 22, ln. 1-9; pg. 22, ln 22 – pg. 23, ln 28.

VI. Grounds of Rejection to Be Reviewed On Appeal

1. Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,259,447 to Kanetake et al.

2. Claims 8-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,259,447 to Kanetake et al. and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,360,365 to Curtis.

VII. Argument

I. CLAIMS 1-7 ARE NOT ANTICIPATED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(E) BY U.S. PATENT 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL.

It is axiomatic in the patent law that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *See, In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 49 USPQ2d 1949 (Fed. Cir. 1999), *citing* *Verdegaal Bros., Inc. v. Union Oil Co.* 814 F.2d 628, 2 USPQ2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 827 (1987); *Constant v. Advanced Micro-Devices, Inc.*, 848 F.2d 1560, 1570, 7 USPQ2d 1057, 1064 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 488 U.S. 892 (1988). Because Kanetake et al. '447 utilizes a plurality of ordered normal processing screen specifying data items, which are separate, individual records, and not a single setup database file having a section containing a textual listing of the display order of user interface (UI) screens, the Appellant respectfully submits that Kanetake et al. '447 cannot anticipate claims 1-7.

As described in the originally filed application, the text based setup data file (setup.sdb) is used by the suite integration toolkit during the installation process of a suite of applications to be installed on a user's machine. While this single text based setup data file includes multiple sections, of particular interest to the claims of the present application, this data file includes a

section that contains the textual listing of all user interface screens to be displayed during the installation process of the application suite. The term "textual listing" in the application and claims is used in its conventional sense, i.e. an ordered list of the names of the UI screens to be displayed. That is, it is simply a list of screen names in plain text. An example of such a textual listing, before and after modification, provided in the application, page 33 is as follows:

sample UI:

```
[welcome sequence]
welcome
license
nameorg
```

modified UI:

```
[welcome sequence]
welcome
license
suiteui.dll-procedure
nameorg
```

Because the order of the screens is provided in a simple textual list within the text based setup file, the developer of the application suite may simply utilize a text editor to rearrange or edit the order of the screens listed in the textual listing to modify the order in which the screens are displayed to users during the installation process. That is, once the developer has finally edited the listing of the display order of the user interface screens, later installation of this suite by an end user will result in the various user interface screens being displayed automatically in the order contained in this section of the setup data file. The developer need not change where these screens are stored in memory, nor their address to effect a reordering.

With this context in mind, we turn to the Kanetake et al. '447 reference, with particular emphasis on FIG. 3. This figure illustrates a plurality of normal processing screen specifying data items that are used to define each normal processing screen displayed by the system of Kanetake et al. '447. These individual data items are stored in an ordered sequence. As described in Kanetake et al. '447, normal information processing "is executed based on a plurality of normal processing screen specifying data items that are stored in an ordered sequence." Kanetake et al. '447, column 3, lines 24-26. As defined by Kanetake et al. '447, "the

expression 'stored in an ordered sequence' represents a concept covering not only the case where the involved data items are stored in the order of their assigned sequential numbers, but also another case where such data items have such information (e.g., address information) that enables access to a next data item." Kanetake et al. '447, column 3, lines 59-64.

Importantly, these individual data items "stored in an ordered sequence" do not include in the provided definition any type of textual listing of the display order of the UI screens in a text based setup data file. Instead, when Kanetake et al. '447 refers to data items being "stored in an ordered sequence" this means that the data items specifying the screens themselves are stored in the order of their assigned sequential numbers or that the data items have information (e.g., address information) that enables access to a "next" data item. Nowhere does Kanetake et al. '447 state that a listing of the display order of all of the data screens exists in any separate text based setup data file that may be edited by a text editor.

Instead of using a simple textual listing of the display order as required by claim 1, the system of Kanetake et al. '447 generates the screens associated with each event by utilizing an indexing variable "i" that specifies the data item (see FIG. 3) to the application for causing the application to generate the appropriate screen. This indexing variable "i" is then indexed by 1, etc. See Kanetake et al. '447, column 3, lines 23-57; column 4, lines 17-59; column 4, lines 60 - column 5, line 27; column 5, line 28 - column 6, line 10; column 6, lines 15-47; column 6, line 48 - column 7, line 16; column 7, line 17 - column 8, line 2; etc. This processing of the indexing variable "i" is illustrated in Fig. 12.

The Examiner has taken the position that the use of the incrementing variable "i" does not disprove the existence of a text based setup data file. While the Examiner is correct that the use of the incrementing variable "i" does not disprove the existence of a text based setup data file, the appellant respectfully submits that it is the duty of the Examiner to identify the existence of such a text based setup data file in order to reject the claims of the instant application as being anticipated, not the contrary.

Instead of identifying a text based setup data file, the Examiner points to the discussion in column 18 describing the registration process, and has concluded that "the registration acts like a setup data file." This is not the standard for anticipation. Further, the information stored in the

screen/ procedure registration library 130 cited to by the Examiner does not include a textual listing of the UI screens. Instead, as described in the paragraph following the text cited by the Examiner, the plurality of data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5 are stored in the library 130. Nowhere does the cited section describe the use of a textual listing of UI screens, only the inclusion of a plurality of data items stored in an ordered sequence.

As such, this registration cannot be equated with a text based setup data file as used and defined in the instant application and claims. It is not appropriate for the Examiner to indicate that a provision of a plurality of individual data items (see Kanetake et al. '447, FIGS. 3 to 5) constitutes a text based setup data file or a textual listing of the display order of UI screens as this term is used and defined by the appellant in the instant application.

In view of the foregoing, the appellant respectfully submits that claims 1-7 are not anticipated by Kanetake et al. '447. Reconsideration of this ground of rejection and indication of the allowability of claims 1-7 at an early date are respectfully solicited.

I.A CLAIM 6 IS NOT ANTICIPATED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(E) BY U.S. PATENT 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL.

In addition to the reasons stated above with regard to claim 1, the appellant submits that claim 6 is also not anticipated by Kanetake et al. '447 for an additional reason. Specifically, claim 6 requires, *inter alia*, providing a dynamic link library (dll) defining a UI screen. The Examiner has taken the position that, while not described in Kanetake et al. '447, the registration library 130 contains dlls. However, as specified above, the registration library 130 of Kanetake et al. '447 actually holds the screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. Nowhere in Kanetake et al. '447 is the term dynamic link library or dll used or suggested. As such, the appellant respectfully submits that Kanetake et al. '447 cannot anticipate this claim 6 for this addition reason.

I.B CLAIM 7 IS NOT ANTICIPATED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(E) BY U.S. PATENT 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL.

In addition to the reasons stated above with regard to claim 1, the appellant submits that claim 7 is also not anticipated by Kanetake et al. '447 for an additional reason. Specifically, claim 7 requires, *inter alia*, providing an executable (EXE) file defining a UI screen. The Examiner has taken the position that, while not described in Kanetake et al. '447, the registration library 130 contains executable (EXE) files. However, as specified above, the registration library 130 of Kanetake et al. '447 actually holds the screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. Nowhere in Kanetake et al. '447 is the term executable file or EXE used or suggested. As such, the appellant respectfully submits that Kanetake et al. '447 cannot anticipate this claim 7 for this addition reason.

II. CLAIMS 8-15 ARE NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

It is axiomatic that a *prima facie* case of obviousness may only be established if three basic criteria are met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the cited references themselves or in the demonstrated knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was filed, to modify or combine reference teachings in the cited manner. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success in so doing. Finally, the prior art references, when combined or modified as asserted, must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. (See Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, §2143.) It is an indispensable requirement of the PTO rules, the relevant Federal statutes, and the Federal courts that the teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination/ modification and the reasonable expectation of success must be found in the prior art, not in the appellant's disclosure. (See In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).)

The Federal Circuit has recently confirmed that a finding of obviousness based on a combination of references must meet stringent evidentiary requirements. In particular, the Federal Circuit noted that “[t]he factual inquiry whether to combine references must be *thorough and searching*... The need for *specificity* pervades [the prevailing legal] authority.” See In re Lee, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1433 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (emphasis added). In the Lee decision, discussed in greater detail below, the Federal Circuit criticized as insufficient the examiner’s conclusory statement that a combination of cited references would provide certain benefits (the same benefits that the invention provided) making the combination obvious. See Id. at 1434. In so doing, the Federal Circuit noted that the obviousness inquiry cannot be “resolved on subjective belief using unknown authority.” Id. Rather the, PTO has an obligation and choice to either develop a solid “evidentiary basis” motivating a cited combination, or forego the rejection entirely. See Id.

In the appellant's previous responses, the appellant pointed out that the Examiner had not provided any suggestion or motivation to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Specifically, the Examiner had merely stated that the motivation to combine these references is "because a suite installation is merely a limited example of one of Kanetake automatically executing applications." However, such a statement merely indicates that the references are within the same field, and does not provide any statement of suggestion or motivation to make the proposed combination. Further, MPEP §2143.01 makes clear that the mere fact that the references are in the same field and can be combined or modified is not sufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

In response to this argument the Examiner stated "thus both inventions are related to making existing applications manageable as computer environments evolve, and thus the combination is obvious." However, the appellant respectfully submits that this statement is once again merely stating that the references are in the same field and therefore their combination is obvious. However, such a conclusory statement does not satisfy the requirements of the MPEP to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Indeed, the Federal Circuit has made clear that such conclusory statements are not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. See In Re Lee, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-44, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art." *In Re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Indeed, the Federal Circuit has recently confirmed the importance of relying on objective evidence in making specific factual findings with respect to the motivation to combine references, none of which has been done in this case. See *In Re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-44, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Despite citing this case law to the Examiner, the Examiner failed to address this argument in the Advisory action, and has failed to provide any suggestion or motivation for combining these references. As such, the appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because there has been no sufficient statement of the suggestion or motivation to make the proposed combination.

Further, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has also not been established because the references as combined do not meet each and every limitation of the claims. Specifically, and as discussed at length above, the Kanetake et al. '447 patent does not teach or suggest a text based setup data file that includes a display order textual listing. Instead, the Examiner relies on the registration information which the Examiner states "acts like a setup data file." However, this registration information actually comprises the plurality of screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. This deficiency is not cured by the combination of Curtis '365. As such, the appellant respectfully submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for this additional reason as well.

II.A CLAIM 9 IS NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

In addition to the above arguments, claim 9 requires, *inter alia*, a text based setup database file including a display order textual listing identifying specific user interface (UI) screens to be displayed during installation. Neither Kanetake et al. '447 nor Curtis '365, taken alone or in combination, teaches such a limitation. As such, the appellant respectfully submits that claim 9 is not rendered obvious over these references.

II.B CLAIM 12 IS NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

Claim 12 requires, *inter alia*, acquiring a textual listing of user interface screens for each of a plurality of application in a suite that are to be installed, acquiring them, and displaying them. Neither Kanetake et al. '447 nor Curtis '365, taken alone or in combination, teaches such a limitation. As such, the appellant respectfully submits that claim 9 is not rendered obvious over these references.

II.C CLAIM 10 IS NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

In addition to the reasons stated above with regard to claim 9, the appellant submits that claim 10 is also not rendered obvious by Kanetake et al. '447 in view of Curtis '365 for an additional reason. Specifically, claim 10 requires, *inter alia*, providing a dynamic link library (dll) defining a UI screen. The Examiner has taken the position that, while not described in Kanetake et al. '447, the registration library 130 contains dlls. However, as specified above, the

registration library 130 of Kanetake et al. '447 actually holds the screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. Nowhere in Kanetake et al. '447 is the term dynamic link library or dll used or suggested. This deficiency is not cured by the combination of Curtis '365. As such, the appellant respectfully submits neither Kanetake et al. '447 nor Curtis '365, taken alone or in combination, teaches such a limitation.

II.D CLAIM 11 IS NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

In addition to the reasons stated above with regard to claim 9, the appellant submits that claim 11 is also not anticipated by Kanetake et al. '447 for an additional reason. Specifically, claim 11 requires, *inter alia*, providing an executable (EXE) file defining a UI screen. The Examiner has taken the position that, while not described in Kanetake et al. '447, the registration library 130 contains executable (EXE) files. However, as specified above, the registration library 130 of Kanetake et al. '447 actually holds the screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. Nowhere in Kanetake et al. '447 is the term executable file or EXE used or suggested. This deficiency is not cured by the combination of Curtis '365. As such, the appellant respectfully submits neither Kanetake et al. '447 nor Curtis '365, taken alone or in combination, teaches such a limitation.

II.E CLAIM 14 IS NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

In addition to the reasons stated above with regard to claim 12, the appellant submits that claim 14 is also not rendered obvious by Kanetake et al. '447 in view of Curtis '365 for an additional reason. Specifically, claim 14 requires, *inter alia*, providing a dynamic link library (dll) defining a UI screen. The Examiner has taken the position that, while not described in

Kanetake et al. '447, the registration library 130 contains dlls. However, as specified above, the registration library 130 of Kanetake et al. '447 actually holds the screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. Nowhere in Kanetake et al. '447 is the term dynamic link library or dll used or suggested. This deficiency is not cured by the combination of Curtis '365. As such, the appellant respectfully submits neither Kanetake et al. '447 nor Curtis '365, taken alone or in combination, teaches such a limitation.

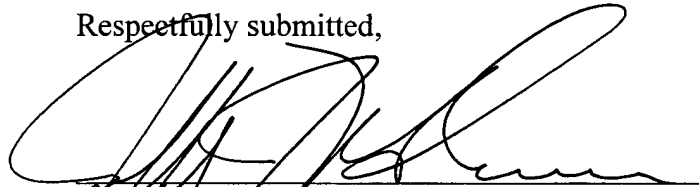
II.F CLAIM 15 IS NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) OVER U.S. PATENT NO. 6,259,447 TO KANETAKE ET AL. AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,360,365 TO CURTIS

In addition to the reasons stated above with regard to claim 12, the appellant submits that claim 15 is also not anticipated by Kanetake et al. '447 for an additional reason. Specifically, claim 15 requires, *inter alia*, providing an executable (EXE) file defining a UI screen. The Examiner has taken the position that, while not described in Kanetake et al. '447, the registration library 130 contains executable (EXE) files. However, as specified above, the registration library 130 of Kanetake et al. '447 actually holds the screen processing data items illustrated in FIGS. 3 to 5. Nowhere in Kanetake et al. '447 is the term executable file or EXE used or suggested. This deficiency is not cured by the combination of Curtis '365. As such, the appellant respectfully submits neither Kanetake et al. '447 nor Curtis '365, taken alone or in combination, teaches such a limitation.

III. CONCLUSION: CLAIMS 1-15 ARE IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE

In view of the entire record and the arguments presented above, the Appellant respectfully submits that claims 1-15 are in condition for allowance. Consideration of the Appeal, removal of the outstanding grounds of rejections, and allowance of claims 1-15 are respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Jeffrey J. Makeever, is written over the typed name and address.

Jeffrey J. Makeever, Reg. No. 37,390
One of the Attorneys for Appellants
LEYDIG, VOIT & MAYER, LTD.
6815 Weaver Road, Suite 300
Rockford, Illinois 61114
(815) 963-7661 (telephone)
(815) 963-7664 (facsimile)

Date: January 24, 2005

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method of modifying a display order of user interface (UI) screens for a suite installation and setup application, comprising the steps of:

providing a text based setup data file having at least one section containing a display order textual listing of the UI screens;

providing a text editor; and

editing the display order textual listing of the UI screens in the setup data file using the text editor.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the display order textual listing includes a plurality of individual UI screen identifiers, and wherein said step of editing comprises the step of deleting at least one of the plurality of individual UI screen identifiers.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the display order textual listing includes a plurality of individual UI screen identifiers listed in a first order, and wherein said step of editing comprises the step of reordering the individual UI screen identifiers to a second order.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the display order textual listing includes a plurality of individual UI screen identifiers, and wherein said step of editing comprises the step of adding a new UI screen identifier.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the display order textual listing includes a plurality of individual UI screen identifiers, and wherein said step of editing comprises the step of replacing the plurality of individual UI screen identifiers with a new textual listing of screen identifiers.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of providing a dynamic link library (dll) defining a UI screen, and wherein said step of editing comprises the step of inserting a textual reference to the dll in the display order textual listing.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of providing an executable (EXE) file defining a UI screen, and wherein said step of editing comprises the step of inserting a textual reference to the EXE file in the display order textual listing.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of providing a suite installation program having UI screen templates provided therein, wherein the display order textual listing includes a plurality of individual UI screen identifiers, and wherein at least one of said individual UI screen identifiers relate to one of said UI screen templates.

9. A computer-readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable components comprising a plurality of components bundled in a suite, and a text based setup database file, said setup database file including a display order textual listing identifying specific user interface (UI) screens to be displayed during installation of said components.

10. The computer-readable medium of claim 9, further including at least one dynamic link library (dll) defining a UI screen, and wherein said display order textual listing contains a textual reference to said dll.

11. The computer-readable medium of claim 9, further including at least one executable (EXE) file defining a UI screen, and wherein said display order textual listing contains a textual reference to said EXE file.

12. A computer-readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions to perform the steps of:

acquiring a textual listing of user interface screens for each of a plurality of applications in a suite that are to be installed;

acquiring the user interface screens identified by the textual listing; and

displaying the user interface screens identified by the textual listing for each of the applications in the suite that are to be installed.

13. The computer-readable medium of claim 12, wherein said step of acquiring the user interface screens comprises the step of acquiring user interface screen templates provided by an installation application.

14. The computer-readable medium of claim 12, wherein said step of acquiring the user interface screens comprises the step of acquiring at least one user interface screen dynamic link library (dll) defining at least one user interface screen.

15. The computer-readable medium of claim 12, wherein said step of acquiring the user interface screens comprises the step of acquiring at least one user interface screen executable file (EXE) defining at least one user interface screen.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

The Appellant submits that there is no evidence entered and relied upon in this appeal.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

The appellant submits that there are no related appeals or interferences, and therefore there are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board to be provided herein.